YEW-YORK and HARLEM RAILROAD .-WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Gommercing WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1857,
rains Leave Dept corner of White and Controin. Mail Train for Albany, etopping at all Stati

Mill Train of Atlancy of Williamsbridge.
White Plains Train, stepping at all Stations.
Leave Miles and Stations.
Williamsbridge Train, stopping at all Stations.
Williamsbridge Train, stopping at all Stations.
Williamsbridge Train, stopping at Williamsbridges
Stations north.

Stations north.
Toton Falls Train, stopping at all Stations.
Williamsbridge Train, stopping at all Station
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superinte.

EW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILA-DELPHIA and the BOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY ITY—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at Sand II a. m. old and 6 p. m.; fare \$3; 12 m., 62 22, stopping at all way sta-ure; il and 4 so to Kensington. Through Tickets sold for Chair-mant! (617 and \$48 50) and the West, and for Bailinnors, Takhington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Wash-ments is 8 a. and 6 p. m. trains.

yearington, Norman and 6 p. m. trains.

year in 8 s. m. w. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No hassings will be received for any train unless delivered and sched fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving. YEW-YORK and NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD.

1832. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1852.

COMMERCING DECEMBER 27, 1857.

Passenger Station in New-York, corner 27th-st. and 8th st.; em-

m., 3:10 p. m. JAMES H. HOYT, Superintendent, YEW WIDE-GAUGE ROUTE from NEW-YORK to ROCHESTER AND INFSEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and, in contine with the Buffale, Corning and New-York, and New-York Eroe Bailroad, forms a direct route from New-York to Roche

heep and reliable route by which FREIGHT can be forwarded sand from the Great West.

EATER BETWHEN PHILADELPHIA and PITTSBURGH.

FIRST CLASS.—Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books.

Bry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and hales), Feathers, Furs, &c.

Saceab Class.—Chrestic Sheeting, Shirting and Treking (in coiglist bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardward, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Sheep Peits, castward, &c.

Full D. CLASS.—Chrestic Sheeting (in casks), Hempt, Bacon and Pork, salted floose or in sacks), Hempt, Bacon and Pork, salted floose or in sacks), Tobacco, manufactured, except Cigars, or sat, &c.

Fowarth Class.—Chrest, Bacon, Beef and Pork (in casks or boxes, Eastward), Lard and Lard (oil, Nalls, Soods Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosit, &c.

chieping goods from any point east of Philadelphia, be para 130 mark the package. Via Penneyivania Radirogd." All is continued to the Agents of this Road at Philadelphia of bourth will be forwarded without detention.

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A Tokkets for the East can be had at any of the aboved places in the West,
gets will find this the shortest, most capedifious and
ble route between the East and West.
NEW-YORK TO CINCINNATI IN 30 HOURS,
NEW-YORK TO CHCAGO IN 36 HOURS,
NEW-YORK TO ST. LOUIS IN 46 HOURS.

as any other Route. Tickets, or further information, may be not pennsylvania RallROAD,
So. 2 Astor House, Broadway,
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.

## Aledical:

PILES, FISTULA, and CONSUMPTION.

From The Scaipel.

"No disease is more insidiously destructive to life than Piles.
It is now universally admitted byseal intelligent surgeons, that
long continued bleeding causes the deposit of tubercles in the
lauge, and that the only rational treatment of consumption is by
alighly nourishing diet, porter, ale and exercise. After the long exsitence of piles, when the body has become enfeebled and consumption theretens, nourishing diet, atmulants, and exercise be
sumption theretens, nourishing diet, atmulants, and exercise be

stence of plies, when the body has become necessed as supption threatens, nourishing diet, stimulants, and exercise become great aggressions of plies, the only alleviation for the sufferer being test and the simplest diet! And yet patients are often advised to let the hemorrhoids alone for fear the disease will attack the lungs!! The about falls we has been ably refuted by that sagacious Surgeon, WARREN STONP, of No. & Orients, in a masterly article in The N. O. Journal of Medicine. The views of the oddor of The Scalpel have been repeatedly set forth in that journal, and their practical truthinness subjected to the testipy more than two hundred patients in every part of the Union; many of these have been women exhausted by suffering and homorrhage, and come in the first stage of Consumption.

The suffered cases are susceptible of cure by the new process without the kulfe or ligature. Dr. EDWARD H. DIXON, author of Women and Her-Dissanses, and a Practical Treatise on the More Obserure Biscasses of the Sexual System, devotes his etseution exclusively to office consultations and to operative surgery. Every case of Piles, or Prolapsus, or Fissure materiaken is warranted successful.

Office hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D's residence, No. 42 5th av. At all other hears be is at his private hearters.

ranted eleventrii.

To 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D's resities hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D's resities hours from 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Dr. D's resiNo. 42 5th av. At all other hours to is at his private houwhere every consists of domestic life is provided for
where every consists of domestic life is provided.

ment.

Dr. D. refers to—
Dr. D. refers to—
Dr. C. McCALLUM late Actuary of the Eric Railroad,
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier Bewery Banz.,
H. FORD, esq., Storage, Broaklyn, L. I.
MAURICE BARNETT, Auctioneer, New-Orleans,
J. P. HAYS (Harmer, Hays & Co.) Beckman-st., N. Y.
JOHN LINN, esq., Newton, N. J.,
and a great number of patients in every part of the Union, all of
whem have been permanently cured by this process during the

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—This old standard

Duedicine, the original and genuine article, continues to be the pepular remedy for Parifying the blood, for the curs of Servitals, and all Ulcerous and Eruptive Diseases. Its wonderfully purifying and curative powers have been evidenced to the delight of thousands during the last eventuen years, in cases of Serofula of the worst kind. Be careful to ask for SANDS SARSAPARILLA, and take no other; year will find it fully merits the enviable representation it has acquired.

A SSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the firm of BEEBEE & Co., of the City of New York, Bankers, have made a general assignment to the subscriber, for the bankit of their creditors. All persons or corporations having claims against said firm, are requested to present them to the undersigned, at his office No. 47 Wallest, and all persons or corporations having properly in their hands belonging to said firm, or indebted to them, are requested to account and settle forthwith.

New York, December 1, 1857.

JAMES B. COLGATE, Assignee,
45 Zuwéw No. 237 Broadway.

SUPREME COURT.—JOHN JAY, Receiver of the Mechanice' Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-

SUPREME COURT—County of Ulster.—

exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fall to answe the said complaint within the time attressals, the pisinitiff in thi action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 28th July, 1857.

A. V. W. VAN VECHTEN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed it office of the Clerk of the County of Kinge, at Brooklyn, said County, on the 11th day of August, 1857.

d. law6wTu

A. V. W. VECHTEN.

Plaintiff's Attorney.

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SUPREME COURT, CITY and COUNTY of
NEW-YORK.—THE FOUNDRY COMPANY agt. LEWIS
R. BOYD and JAMES HUMPHREY.—To the above-named
Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer
the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the
Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the
said City and to acrye a comy of your answer to the said com-

SUPREME COURT—County of Kings.—Calvin B. Holl against De Witt Linn and Darius A. Goodyear, survivors of Charles C. Waterhouse, deceased, Lavinia G. Waterhouse, widow of the said Charles C. Waterhouse, Joseph F. Pendleton and Eveline F. his wife. Summons for relief.—(Comnot ser.)—To the defendants, DE WITT LINN and LAVINIA G. WATERHOUSE: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is this day filed in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, number 41 Wall street in the City of New York, within twenty days after Wall street in the City of New York, within twenty days after

## New-York Daily Tribune.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON KANSAS. From The Richmond South, Dec. 24.

From The Richmond South, Dec. 24.

WALKER, STANTON AND DOUGLAS.—Before the Kansas drama is developed to a final catastrophe, the most conspicuous character in the play vanishes from the scene. The exit of Robert J. Walker is an event of which this paper should take some notice. We have followed the individual through all the various vicissitudes of his fortune, and we owe him an epitaph, if nothing more.

The address with which the late Governor of Kansas accompanies his resignation is simply a clever reproduction of the arguments employed by his apologists in defense of his Administration. It neither deserves grave consideration nor demands elaborate refutation. If we should undertake to answer it, we would only weary our readers with an exposure of familiar faliacies. It is a performance that will engage the attention of the public for a moment, and then sink into perpetual oblivion.

Walker's resignation is the logical result of his policy in Kansas. At the time we denounced his usurpations, disclosed his motives, and predicted his ultimate fate. We demanded his recall, but Mr. Buchanan was reluctant to deal so harshly with an old and intimate associate. However, the breach between the President and his faithless appointee widened with the progress of events, and finally ended in a violent separation. Although too late to repair the mischievous effects of his interference in Kansas, Walker's compulsory resignation is in time to vindicate the position of his associates. At last we have the indorsement of the Administration; and it is on their account rather than our own that we regret their dilatory action.

Walker was admonished by the example of Stanton, and as his Secretary was unceremonously dismissed he had reason to apprehend the same punishment for

Constitution, but he rightly concludes that as all the disturbances and discussions in Kanese turned upon the question of Slavery, and as that Constitution affords the people an opportunity of regulating their domestic institutions to suit themselves, the Convention has complied with the intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act. This is doctrine which, though barely acceptable to the South, is grossly unpalatable to the North. Still, we believe that in the discouraged and disorganized condition in which Black Republicanism found itself after the late elections, it would have been unable to do more than enter a

of a Northern Anti-Slavery coalition in 1860, which will sweep everything before it as with the force of a whirlwind. The forerunners of this event are already perceptible. Let any one peruse the Black Republican journals, and note their defiant, exulting tone, since Douglas—the exponent of the Democracy of the West—has struck hands with them. They now calcutate upon annihilating the Administration majority in the House—perhaps in the Senate. They predict the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution by the defection of the Western Democrats, and we are afraid they are reckoning with their host. Douglas has done incalculable mischief by taking ground against Mr. Buchanan on this Kanasa question—mischief that outweighs a thousandfold his past services. We fear he has made up his mind to cast his lot with the dominant party in the Free States, and his position is but the precursor of a formal affiliation with Black Republicanism.

Free The New-Orleans Delta, Dec. 19.

PRISIDENTIAL PROSPECTING.—The political cauldron is boiling furiously at Washington, and every day a new bubble appears upon the surface or a new ingredient is cast in to make it "thick and slab." No less an issue than the fate of the Presidential struggle

dron is boiling furiously at Washington, and every day a new bubble appears upon the surface or a new ingredient is cast in to make it "thick and slab." No less an issue than the fate of the Presidential struggle of 1860 seems to hang upon the awful conjuration. Thus far the powers of darkness seem to favor the political complexion most akin to their own—in other words, the Black Republican magicians have conjured wisely and well, and have received signs and tokens, called and evoked apparitions and utterances, altogether to their comfort and good cheer.

On the other hand, the Old Hunker hody-guard of the Administration are east down and perplexed in the extreme, and it requires a very vivid conception of three years more of Executive patronage to keep their spirits up, and enable them to exhibit even an appearance of pluck. Thus the tables are turned upon them, or at least slanting in that direction. Only the other day the hopes of the Black Republicans were down to zero; now they are apparently up to vernal heat. What has led to such a state of things, and what is to be its probable outcome? Let us briefly consider.

In the outset, it must be remembered, as we declared at the time, that in 1856 the Black Republicans snake was only slightly scorched, not killed. The issue, indeed, with a few exceptions, was not made with it at the North, in a manful, bold and distinct manner, on the Slavery question, throughout the canvass. Yet, in spite of many concessions to it; in spite of a studious avoidance by the Northern Democratic managers of any act or expression to offend the Anti-Slavery sentiment; in spite of "Free Kanass" emblems and mottoes emblazoned upon Democratic banners at political meetings in the interior of many of the Northern States; in spite of the fact that Mr. Bunchanan was nominated because he could plead an alibi on the Kanasa bill, and was therefore less objectionable to the Black Republicans. Though they did not achieve the Presidency, the result was rather a victory than a defeat. They proved

self to an attitude of hostile neutrality toward the South, and now they show a determination to hold it to that pledge under the penalty of the destruction of the Northern wing of the party.

Mr. Buchanan having boggled in his Kansas policy—having given Walker the benefit of his argument, and presented to the Democratic party an absurd expediency which his argument condemns—the Black Republicans and "Free Kansas" and "popular-proposity". Democratic of the Walker, Forney.

having given Walker the benefit of his argument, and presented to the Democratic party an absurd expediency which his argument condemns—the Black Republicans and "Free Kansas" and "popular-sovereignty" Democrats, of the Walker, Forney, Douglas & Co. school, are preparing to execute the above mentioned penalty. The Capitol is the present scene of the struggle to that end. The Gauls are thundering and shouting at the gates, and the Conscript Fathers of the Democracy are turning as pale as the ivory of their curule chairs.

There can be no disguising the fact that the Presidency in 1860 is involved in this squabble on the new phase of the Kansas question. The Black Republicans are in ecstacies at the defant manner in which the leonine Senator from Illinois shakes his mane in the face of the Administration. But the other day, in their eyes he was a pestilent pigmy; now he is a very Titan, and even Greeley is glad to flug his gigantic knees. They will make the most of him. If he seek to revenge himself for the treatment he received in Cincinnati in 1856, they will aid and comfort him; even, it may be, so far as to support him for President on a coalition Democratic ticket based upon the "popular sovereignty" idea. Altogether, this Kansas imbroglio at Washington is big with tremendous results. It is an immense political fact. It is an algebraic equation containing a stupendous unknewn quantity. The next Presidency hangs upon it, doubtless, but infinitely more than the next Presidency, perhaps. Let its development be watched.

From The Sasanah Republican.

Senator Douglas and his Southers Friends.—The times are indeed unpropitious for our Democratic friends at the South. We cannot imagine a more awkward posion for a party, and the wonder is, after what has happened, how they can summon the courage to look honest people in the face. The leaders and presses must all acknowledge themselves disappointed, decived, betrayed; nay, as Old Bullion would say, unmercifully "bamboozled." In turn they have disappointed, decived, b

the indorsament of the Administration; and it is on at any other five with the five count rather than our own that we regard there are provided that we have the count of the

Fidus Achates of their devoted party—who would have thought that et tu Brute would so soon have escaped their lips! Six months ago, when we called him a demagogue scheming for his own aggrandizement, attempting to deceive both sections into his support by a Janus-faced measure, we were denounced for ingratitude, and an honorable Senator deciared from the stump that to say aught against him was "treason to the South." Where stands this Magnus Apollo now? We find him located, in a late letter from Washington to THE N. Y. TRIBUNK, as follows:
"Several of the leading (Black). Republican members of Congress had a long and confederated in the affirm of Kanes, and to have been shifty with Sepator Douglas at his home. The conference is understood to have related to the affairs of Kanes, and to have been shifty sufficiency to all concerned."
What think you. Democrats of Georgia—a deceived.

yourselves how these pledges of your leaders at home have been redeemed.

And then, there is Richardson, another of the "self-sacrificing" immaculates, where is he? Gone to Nebraska (doubtless sent there by the President to get rid of him in Congress), but with the protest that his acceptance of the appointment should not be regarded as involving an approval of the views of the President in regard to Kausas, or a condemnation of the traitorous course of his friend Douglas. Rather than be considered as opposed to the Black Republican movements and alliances of his friend, he prefers to decline the appointment and forego its honors.

We sgain ask, whem are the Northern allies of the Southern Democracy?

From The Louisiana Couries, Dec. 19.

Mr. Douglas,—We publish to-day the speech of Mr. Douglas, defining his position on the Kansas question. We hope all good Democrats will read, mark, and inwardly digest it. It states in the strongest possible way all objections which can be raised against Mr. Buchanan's opinions on the same subject, as set forth in the message.

It is most deplorable that a difference should arise so soon between the official chief of our party and the gallant leader who secured us our victory in those trying times when all Abolitionism and fogyism were arrayed against us. We are sadder still to see that Mr. Douglas is approved and applauded in his present course by the lowest of the low in the Senate: Seward, Sumner, Hale and Trumbull. We await further developments before forming a final opinion on the true interests of the States' Right-Democracy.

From The Louiseille Democracy.

No one who has kept up with the history of Kan-

further developments before forming a final opinion on the true interests of the States' Right-Democracy.

From The Lowier Remocrat.

No one who has kept up with the history of Kansas, and who is familiar with the late news from that place, will regard this conjecture as to what is likely to happen in Kansas, as at all extravagant. It seems incredible to us how a man can suppose we shall get rid of Kansas by dragging her into the Union in this way. We are very certain they will be egregiously disappointed. The ringleaders in Kansas are reckless and unscrupulous men; and in a state of high excitement there is notelling what a people will do under the idea that a Government is attempted to be imposed upon them. If they would go quietly to work under a State Government, and make a Constitution to suit themselves, it would be less matter; but the danger is that they will do nothing of this sort. They will take a short and revolutionary road to a Government of their own choice. Will any party be justified in prevoking such a result so easily avoided? Let not the Federal Government try compulsion. It is a very dangerous experiment. If it may be applied to a State coming into the Union, it be applied afterward.

We have no spology to offer for the conduct of a party in Kansas. It has been lawless and revolutionary; but that is no reason for the Congress of the United States, in disregarding their voice in a case in which they have a right to decide for themselves.

There is a plain, simple way to avoid all this, and do justice. Let the people of Kansas have a legal and fair opportunity to frame their own government; to do it just as they please, as the people of every State have a right to do. This plan is in conformity with Democratic principles and precedents. We have not pointed out consequences to deter any one from a righteons course; but to show our readers what risk is run by the policy threatened. We hold that the policy is wrong and with such consequences before us, highly criminal, unless it can be shown tha

count out all the Northern States, and become, not a national, but a sectional party—sectional as other parties have become? This is the necessary, infallible result of pressing this question. It is a result that suits very well those that wish to divide North and South; who look to that as a consummation devoutly to be wished. They are eager to force this question.

South: who look to that as a consummation devoutly to be wished. They are eager to force this question; for no policy could better accomplish the result. This is the only merit the question can have. The South is to gain nothing in Kansas by receiving it as a State with this Constitution. No one expects that she will. There is no principle involved in such a policy. It is estirely competent for Congress to reject this Lecompton Constitution, and pass an enabling act; and thus admit Kansas upon a regular and fair principle.

We must remind the Democracy of Kentucky that they are not so strong in the Free States that they can afford to throw a burden upon their friends there that cannot be carried. When the next Congress comes to be elected will-look with deep interest to the Free States, on that their strength is gone—gone by their own and the count at least some of the Free States; but, prost his point upon them, and they are gone. It will be our own wrong that will defeat us. If we undertake to reproach them, they can say, "We supported you when you were right, at all hazards, and are ready to do so again; but you demanded of us to force a State into the Union against the consent of its people, and we would not do it. We don't intend to do it, now or hereafter. You did it contrary to your pledges and ours; we can't, therefore, sustain you.

Aside from any merit or demerit in the case, we ask the Democracy of the South to look the consequence full in the face, and not be misled by any temporary prejudice. If they insict on this measure, in our opinion, they will sacrifice their party for nothing, their friends for nothing, and, we fear, the best interests of the country for nothing.

From The Levisiana Courter Dec. 20.

s, and which has hitherto been always eager to do

We have laid this speech before our readess in full.
They, in common with all good Democrate, will doubtless lament over his loes as a father laments over the
disgrace of his first born. The Democracy pursues he
principles, regardless of men, and, therefore, those
who stand in its way must fall—but there will be be
mentation over Douglas in the bosom of the Democracy sincerer than any rejoicing in any new-found
companionship he can ever form. It was well and
nobly said of Calhoun, by a political enemy:

"The conquering way."

nobly said of Calhoun, by a political enemy:

"The conquering wave Missed, as it sank, his bow's majestic pride. And walled in mountful mornaurs o'er his grave."

The conquering waves of Democracy will bear said hearts on its breast as it overwheims Douglas.

The speech itself is ferce and powerful; in parts it is acute and plausible, but we have searched through it in vain for any argument of force enough to draw Democrats from their party allegiance. The leading idea it contains is that the Kansas bill piedges the party to submit to the actual residents of Kansas not only the Slavery clause but every clause of the proposed Constitution. It argues with great force and admittness the right of the people to self-government, and the consequent right to vote separately and distinctly on every provision of the organic law. A clear statement of this demand is enough to refute it without argument. It is an impossibility. The people at tinctly on every provision of the organic law. A clear statement of this demand is enough to refute it without argument. It is an impossibility. The people at large can only vote on some single and well-defined issue. The very use of a Convention chosen by the people, is to form a Constitution approximating to the wishes of the majority in most things. If this Constitution should be submitted to the people clause by clause, what sort of an instrument would remain after ciphering up the majorities on each clause, and striking out the sentences voted down! If the Constitution were submitted to the people as a whole, which they might accept or reject as a whole, how does that give them the right to determine on each separate clause as Mr. Douglas demands? No—it is plain that the people are sufficiently consulted when they elect representatives to frame a Constitution, and especially when the real matter in controversy is submitted to a vote of the actual majority. The bill proposed by Mr. Douglas will no more secure to the people of Kansas a vote on every clause in their Constitution than the bill of the Kansas Convention which he opposes. No legislation can ever give to a general count of all the people of a large Territory the powers of a small and orderly assembly.

legislation can ever give to a general count of all the people of a large Territory the powers of a small and orderly assembly.

We are not sure that this move of Mr. Douglas will do the Democracy any practical harm. We are not particularly anxious to admit Kansas unless the South get fairer terms for its admission than seems likely at present. But Mr. Douglas has harmed himself and grieved his friends. We long for some change in the aspect of affairs which will once more restore him to the place to which he belongs.

From The N. O. Crescest, Dec. 19.

Douglas is a shrewd politician. He is determined to reach the Presidency; and he will succeed, if perseverance, pluck and unscrupulousness, will suffice for the attainment of that object. He, like many of the Northern leaders, begins to perceive distinctly that capital must be made at the North as well as at the South; that the North will be stronger by the admission of four Free States, prior to 1860, than she now is; and that, consequently, the politician who would win the prize must trim his sails with more regard to Northern breezes than to Southern rephyrs. In facts like these may be found the true reason for the hostility to the admission of Kansas, according to the terms of the organic law framed by the Lecompton Convention, unmistably manifested by the distinguished Senator before, and immediately after, the commencement of the present session of our National Legislature.

Convention, unmistably manifested by the distinguished Senator before, and immediately after, the commencement of the present session of our National Legislature.

The Southern people in future, it is to be hoped, will not "strain at the goat and swallow the samel," as they have frequently done heretofore. They must do more, if they would render themselves and their section safe. They must get rid of the influence of a party name, and set up for themselves, think for themselves and act for themselves. For years and years they have been growing weaker in the proportion that their Northern enemies grew stronger, and still have clung, with unfaltering devotion, to the fatally delusive influences of a name. They must banish this sentiment, repudiate it in all its aspecta and bearings, or else prepare for degrading and ruinous submission to whatever tyrannies the infernal spirit of Abolition fanaticism may see proper to inflict. No other alternative is left.

From The Richmond Enquirer, 28th.

Mr. Douglas's Postrios.—Mr. Douglas delivered himself, on the 9th inst., of the views he enertained in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. He had better have awaited the result of the vote on the Constitution, which occurred on the 21st. But regarding it as a mere matter of taste, and not of expediency, he was willing to throw himself into the breach and declare is advance of the action of the people of Kansas his own opinion of what that action ought to be. We shall have no quarred with him on this point, though we must express our decided disapprobation of his great haste to make his position known. All things considered, it would have been, we think, fairer and better not in advance to set the seal of his reprobation upon the Constitution, whicher it be adopted with or without the Slavery feature.

Mr. Douglas objects to the mode of admission adopted: "Constitution with no Slavery." It transels, he says, the expression of the public opinion. While all men are at liberty to for

ner against it shall not rote at all. Why not let them vote gainst it?

We admit the mode adopted was not the happiest. we admit the mode adopted was not the happiest. It might have been more explicit. It might have been wider in its provisions. It would seem that the question of "the whole Constitution or not the whole Constitution" should have been submitteds but who is damaged by the form adopted? who has any cause to complain? Was it not a foregone conclusion—a matter which had been decisively determined by every Kansas voter—that a Constitution was to be framed and offered? Was there any difference of opinion on that point? And in the submission made, the only question which by possibility could be regarded as a matter of the last importance, was fairly and fully presented; and as that question would have been determined, the question of rejection or adoption of the Constitution would in any event have been determined with it.

of the Constitution would in any event have been determined with it.
Judge Douglas presents his views with his accustomed ingenuity and ability; he has made out a plausible case; but after all he has said or can say, he will not pretend that any actual difference in the result will be occasioned by the manner in which the submission has been made. The Slavery issue was the parameunt issue, and no person adequately informed in the recent history of the Kansas question, will for a moment doubt that every voter, in deciding for or against the Lecompton Constitution—had it been so submitted—would have been determined by his views on the Slavery question.

a moment to Lecompton Constitution—had it been so submitted—would have been determined by his views on the Slavery question.

Judge Douglas says it is nothing to the purpose that the Constitution is an excellent one. Here, again, we conceive he is in error. As an abstract proposition, we readily assent to the opinion expressed, that we have no right even to force a good Constitution upon an unwilling people. But this is not done here, or even attempted. If the Constitution has been adopted with the blavery clause, it is the act of the people of Kansaa; if that clause has been rejected, it is still their act. They, and they alone, are the actors, and upon their own action will depend the organic law under which they shall live. Again, Judge Douglas speaks as if the Constitution adopted were a thing of perpetual existence—as if the people of Kansaa had not the power at any time, deemed suitable by themselves, to revoke it. Shall we, even if the Judge be right, better the matter by eaving, in the action of Congress, that the people of Kansas had not have the Constitution they have adopted? Have our representatives in Congress any more right to say that the citizens of Kansas shall have a Constitution which they do not prefer? At the lear, the Judge must select one of these two dilemmas, in his present position. He might avoid them both by allowing Maxas citizens to settle the question in their own way, and, when the matter of their admission as a State into the Union is presented in Congress to yots for or against it as the Constitution presented does or does not conform to the Republican standard.

We are not willing yet to join in the hue and cryagainst the Senator from Illinois. The soher second thought may bring about a change of views; and in former times he has proved himself so firm and fast a friend of the South and of the Union that we do not, cannot, yet believe that he will needlessly array humself against the positions and principles to the advocacy of which he has devoted the energies of a life-time.

SENATOR DOUGLAS OF THE KANSAS ISSUE.—In our columns this morning will be found a report of the remarks of Mr. Douglas in the Senate, on Wednesday last, on the Kansas issue. It will be seen, not without a good deal of astonishment, that this gentleman, with more exultation than ingeniousness, ventures the observation that President Buchanan, in his Message, has not approved or indorsed the action of the late Kansas Convention, nor has recommended

the admission of Kansas with the Constitution which it adopted. This is evidently a forced and absurd construction of the language of the Message, and, we are sorry to say, is a quibble more ingenious than worthy of a dignified Senator and a great must. It is suggested evidently for the purpose of weakening the nauceoe and effect of the position which the Provident has taken in support of the Kansas Constitution. But the honorable Senator will failto fix this interpretation upon the Message in the common-sone judgment of the Cuntry. It is perfectly cleart hat the President does indorse and sustain the action of the Convertion. Such is fixe irresistible inference from his returner's in the position of his Message relating to this topic. He indicates, it is true, that he had expected that the whole Constitution would be submitted, and that he would have preferred that that course had been pursued; but he contends at the same time, that in the course which the Convention thought propertic adopt, it has complied with every requisite to the admission of the Territory into the Union.

If this is not indorsing it, we cannot see what else it means. Although Mr. Buchaban has not, in so many words, recommended the acceptance by Congress of the Constitution adopted by the Convention, this is clearly and inevitably deducible from the whole tenor of his remarks and arguments, in which he maintains that the action of the Convention has been in one

the Democracy has taken the fatal step which make him no longer one of us. He stands now wick by side with the Sewards the Hales, the Bestons and the Greeleys. He cannot stand within them and still be of the Democracy. It is impossible.

From The New Orices Builties.

It will be recollected that early in the scasen we rebuked that violent, unjust and despotic epirit that would cram Slavery in Kanas a down the throats of its people against the will of an overwhelming majority; and showed that the only possible reason there could be for withholding the question of Slavery or no Slavery from the bous fide voters of the Territary when about to assume the functions of a sovertige State, must be the fear that the said majority would pronounce against the institution. We challenged hose noisy people in the South who talk a great self-to nonesnes about "rights" when they happen to he in their favor, but who are rather too frequently split to be oblivious of them when they are not, to give us the ghost of any other reason than this for opposing the submission of this vexed question to the only tribunal competent to pronounce upon it. It would have been eminently proper, and more in accordance which the genius of our Republican institution, if the whole of the Kansas Constitution had been submitted to those who are to live under it; but it is not essential, and no valid arguments for its rejection can be drawn from it or sustained by it.

From The Wheding Intelligence.

SENATOR DOUGLAS SPIECH.—We publish to day the great speech of Senator Douglas, in full. We think that all our readers who are alive to the merits of the great question of popular rights, now under discussion in Congress, in the shape of the adoption or rejection of the Constitution formed by the Lecunpton Convention, will thank us for spreading before them such an interesting document, we publish to be easie it exhibits in mid-day clearness the beligwness, the utter mockery and emptiness of that defining our best of the declaration. So it is with popular

consummation of their very paternal designs upon a fiberty and honor. Heretofore, however, this disp, has never failed of being to a certain extent effective. Firmly made, it has always sufficed, if not, indeed, secure us in any case a complete victory, yet, at hea to check for the time, the progress of our accallant Seeing that our purpose was fixed, they have show hitherto from the hazardous experiment of putting fully to the test.

seeing that our pulpers and the serious experiment of putting are fully to the test.

Have they at last made up their minds to push a desperate venture beyond this hitherto impassable limit of their fury? Do they design this time to follow us into the last retreats of our forbearance? It it this that the traitorous course of the Kansas Iscariot has had in view? Is this the significance that we are to attribute to the astonading regressable for the draw into their dark wake so large a proportion of the once trusted of the Northerts Democracy? Have all these, or even the flagitious leaders of the movement, then, deliberately made up their conclusion to "let the Union sides"?

We scarcely think so. We have no other idea than that their whole calculation is to play over again the old game, with, as they fondly hope, the old result. There is no danger of disunion, they assume, even in the election of a President Black Republican in policy, let him only be in name a National Democrat. This was Walker's thought, which Douglas divining, and jealous of its success, has endeavored to wreet rather to his own benefit. The contest is between them, or perhaps they will unite their forces for the next Presidency, without the least apprehension that disunion is to result from any course they may find it necessary to pursue for the purpose. They must, to attain their end, practically determine against us the whole issue hetween the South and those of the North who are determined that all recognition of its rights shall be merely illusory. They have resolved to do so: but, not to dissolve the Union.

Upon what, then, do they rely to prevent it. The Mrcv. York Herald, of Monday last, furnishes as with the ready answer. We refer to it, not as having angested what must be obvious to the meaness agacity, but rather as furnishing proof that such is the were the strictly in the prevention in the ferral ends of the propert do the propert do the foods ancegt them it is usual to look in good time for the recossary disclosures. It is, the

From the report of the Commissioner of Railreads in Tennessee, we learn that there are now 635 miles of finished railroads in that State. The roads completed and commenced amount to 1,600 miles. The Management of the Management

finished railroads in that State. The roads and commenced amount to 1,600 miles. The Nash-cille News says:

"The total actual cost of 1,385 miles is \$28,844,739—average of \$20,825 per mile. The State aid granted to these roads, whose cost is here given, is \$16,460,000. The whole amount piedged hy the State to the companies which have been completed their roads, or placed parts thereof under contrast, amounts to \$19,006,000. The amount of aid granted to the finished roads and to those now in actual progress of construction, is \$15.515,000, leaving \$3,615,000 as the sum piedged to these companies which have suspended operations."